

The Washington Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
3222 New York Avenue. Telephone MA 3300.
CLINTON T. BRINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office.....Third Nat. Bank Bldg.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., REPRESENTATIVE:
C. R. ARNOTT.....Guarantee Trust Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$4.50 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.50 per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$35.00 per year

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$4.50 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.50 per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$35.00 per year
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

DOWN WITH IT.

This life is full of chills, and ills,
But after all they're only pills.
Which we must take soul-heartily to win,
So smile and take your medicine.

(Copyright, 1915.)

And now we have the United States government giving aid and comfort to the meat packers. War makes strange bedfellows.

The New York police commission's school for detectives has just graduated a class of thirty. The mystery is where the instructors come from.

Turkey is reported to be making overtures for a separate peace. If she gets it, it will be on terms that will quickly bring her to the verge of war with her present allies.

The storm that burst upon the city was a godsend to the sweltering thousands about the streets, a source of income to the gentlemen who wish to repress the Palm Beach suits, and a thing of futures for the umbrella menders.

A Baltimore judge admonished a witness for referring to a man who pleaded guilty to theft, as a "gentleman." It would be a relief in this judicial view were adopted by those producers of literature who dress crimes in evening clothes and present them as "gentlemen."

The crank who is writing letters signed "Herald," to the New Orleans newspapers, pretending to reveal bomb plots against numerous persons, is having no end of fun at the expense of the authorities. The joke is certainly on the post office inspectors, Secret Service men and city sheriff, so long as this prolific correspondent remains at large.

The street car employees are to be paid a maximum wage of 35 cents an hour which is more than any street railway workers in the country may receive. The advance, it is estimated, will cost the company \$1,000,000 a year. This is fair pay and by the rights of our play it ought to insure the cooperation of the employees in the economy of operation that will be necessary to meet the wage increase.

We shall want to learn, and with some anxiety, whether the people of Pittsburgh will give Harry Thompson the same kind of a reception that the people of Boston were wont to give to John D. Mahan when he returned from his triumphant tour. To be sure, John never killed a man, but on several occasions he came so near doing it that he might as well have had the reputation for so doing. Nevertheless, we don't like Harry Thompson half so much as Boston once loved John.

The national director of the American Red Cross, Mr. Ernest B. Dickell, who has been supervising the work of the Rockefeller Foundation in the American war zone and who has just returned to Washington, declares that a German inventory of the country's food supply shows no shortage present or prospective. His information indicates the falsity of Germany's excuse that the women and children of Germany were murdered that the women and children of Germany might not be starved to death.

In a remarkable interview Victoriano Huerta, now a United States prisoner at Fort Bliss, said: "My enemies are trying to make capital out of the Huerta incident at Tampico. That was an affair between nations. It was not done by me personally. An irresponsible man named that and they tried to make me the scapegoat for his acts in order to liquidate me; those who today have placed me here at Fort Bliss. But I have returned my country and would not see it liquidated. Your countrymen are a pretense, and I suffered. No one has ever, can ever, say that a single American has suffered at the hands of Victoriano Huerta. I protected your national and for that I am imprisoned. I am the one now who practices watchful waiting. We wait for the time when the Villars and the Huertas and the Villars and the other bandits have cut each other's throats. Then will we go back and build a great country." There is a measure of truth in Huerta's bitter accusation, and his closing words suggest that the problem of what to do with this former President of Mexico is a far more perplexing one than what to do with our own.

When the naval advisory board once launches itself upon the broad task of the country's defense, we can be quite sure there will be nothing left to say for the next fifty years, as to how or when or what or where or why a navy should be. Edison will give it an unknown motor power, Wright will give it wings, Bell will fix it out with the radio stuff, Henry Ford will equip it with men at \$20 a day. The only thing we shall need after we get it, will be some poor nation who wants to get a lickin'. No nation turning up we shall be at peace. Such will be the glorious result of being ready. We shall be rather sorry, however, for those poor sailors who have to loaf around on \$30 a day, with nothing to do.

Back to Pittsburgh.

After nine years of battle with the law since he shot and killed Stanford White Harry Thaw is free of madhouse, prison and courtroom. If he is sane, as judge and jury have said he is, the public will, for some months at least, enjoy a blessed relief from recitals of the doings and sayings of Thaw; for he is at liberty only under heavy bond pending the outcome of the State's appeal from the verdict, and the less that is heard of him the better will be his chances of permanent residence on the outside of stone walls and iron bars. Certainly if he bursts into the spotlight and displays a choice assortment of the old tricks he may be put down as crazy with a vengeance. The fair Evelyn says she is looking for something of the sort to happen. When his proposed trip to the San Francisco Exposition was mentioned she said: "Wait until he reaches the Zone and gets a few drinks in. Then there will be something doing that will make them think another earthquake has broken loose." The old Thaw would doubtless fulfill Evelyn's expectations to the alphabet, but it is rather a better bet that the chastened prodigal who started for Pittsburgh and home yesterday is sane enough to keep quiet until the final court gives sanction to his freedom, whatever he may do afterward.

An Act of the District Government.

In deciding that the acts of the District of Columbia Excise Board "must be taken to be the acts of the municipal government" Judge Pugh in the Police Court yesterday went far toward disposing of the numerous controversies involving interpretation of the Jones-Works law. The charge against the Metropolitan Club, of violating this law, which was dismissed, rested only upon the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor in residential sections of the city; but while Judge Pugh was careful to explain that this was the only one of the law's restrictions to which he gave consideration, it is difficult to understand how his ruling as to the authority of the Excise Board can be made to apply to a case like that of the Metropolitan Club and not to cases resting upon other clauses in the law which seek for different reasons to restrict the sale of liquor.

Altogether in harmony with logic and common sense Judge Pugh's decision of yesterday may be broadly interpreted as holding that, in doing the things which, upon payment of the stipulated tax, are authorized to be done by license issued by an excise board of three members appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, an organization or an individual cannot be adjudged guilty of violating the law. It would surely appear contrary to reason and justice to hold a person, corporation or organization guilty of a violation of the law for doing that which it is duly authorized to do by a board which is a part of the government of the District of Columbia and charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of that law. If the Excise Board breaks the law, it presumably means that the law is not to be enforced, but it would be manifestly absurd to expect the holders of the authority of the District government in the form of licenses to review the acts of that government and abandon the business they were authorized to engage in, in their interior wisdom, they should conclude that the District government had violated a District law.

Judge Pugh's decision that the Excise Board is a part of the government of the District of Columbia cannot be disassociated from future cases attacking the validity of licenses granted under the provisions of the Jones-Works law; and if the law is being violated it would appear that the remedy now at hand in proceedings other than the prosecution of those who are engaged in business or practices in strict conformity with the terms the government itself imposes.

The Constitution Tinkers.

Senator Philip Reed recently wrote: "The people of the United States have enjoyed constitutional freedom a long time without any conscious effort to maintain it and many of us have forgotten, many of us have never learned, that it does not come and remain of itself." This may explain why tinkering the Constitution has become a summer pastime and a winter game with a large number of people. The demands for change in the fundamental law come from all kinds of people and are for all kinds of change. The convention to revise religion or medicine or labor or politics cannot complete its labors without adopting a resolution demanding some amendment to the Constitution. If all should be complied with the Constitution would be more variegated than Joseph's coat, and have more fancy patches than a tramp's trousers.

In the last Congress there were introduced forty resolutions providing for the submission to the States of that number of amendments to the Federal Constitution, and one of them provided that whenever one State legislature proposed an amendment, the Secretary of State of the United States should immediately transmit it to the legislatures of the other forty-seven States, and if three-fourths of them should approve, it should become a part of the Constitution of the United States. That resolution was introduced by a Representative from Kansas, but there are thoughtful people all over the country who contend for the same principle, that Congress has only a ministerial function in amending the Constitution and must submit to the States any amendment anybody proposes. Under this plan the legislature of little Nevada with less than one-half the population required for a Representative in Congress, could keep the legislatures of the other States busy discussing and voting on amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It could also keep the 100,000,000 people of this country on the anxious seat all the time to know what are their constitutional rights from day to day.

This happy-go-lucky disposition to tinker the Constitution has prompted the organization of a national association for constitutional government with David Jayne Hill as chairman. The danger to constitutional liberty is recognized as imminent by thoughtful men everywhere, and no association is supported by a list of more distinguished men—lawyers, college professors, statesmen, Republicans and Democrats—who have united for a non-partisan effort to preserve constitutional government from selfish and thoughtless tinkering. This association presents the danger as "threatening fundamental rights of life, liberty and property granted by our Constitution" and announces its effort to point out to the people where safety lies.

It was in commending this effort that Senator Root wrote the sentence above quoted, and ad-

ded: "The assumption of individual rights which underlie our system of government are denied and it is important that the people of the country should address themselves to the study of their Constitutions and the reason for them." It may be a novel and a useful study for it has been said that it is easier to amend the Constitution than to read it.

Seeing.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

SEVERAL years ago, in midwinter, I crossed the Atlantic. Our company was small, about a dozen people. So we soon became acquainted. In spite of the season, the weather proved to be mild, and there was a pretty regular attendance at table.

When we had been out a few days it seemed to me that our ship was a little world by itself. The passengers and the ship's officers and men represented Society.

Our world was rolling about, not in space, but on the sea.

Those of us who were passengers were sharing virtually the same experiences.

It interested me to see how differently we were affected by those experiences.

There was one man who seemed to enjoy everything. For every passenger on the boat he had a good word. And he spoke well of the courtesy of the officers, of the arrangement and care of the cabins, of the quality of the food. He walked among us like a radiant presence. Whenever he appeared people would brighten up.

There was another man of about the same age, who complained all the time. He had his cabin changed and then he insisted on being provided with another mattress. He criticized the management of the ship, the food, the passengers, the weather, in fact, nearly everything in sight. His whole day seemed to be spent in painful reactions. He was generally disliked and frequently snubbed. Wherever he went he made a depressing effect.

Then there was a woman on board who did everything hard. In walking about she was continually bumping into something and getting hurt. Or she would go sprawling on the deck through her inability to pilot herself. She would reach the table only by a series of frantic rushes. Her efforts would leave her in a state of great dishevelment and exhaustion. She kept, nevertheless, in a state of fairly good humor. But each day of her life on that ship consisted of a long series of battles in which she was more or less damaged. At night when she went to her cabin she was a wreck.

These three passengers interested me particularly. They strikingly illustrated how differently people could be affected by the same things.

Now why should they be affected so differently by the same things?

On the ship I used to hear the passengers speak of our little world as if it were something wholly outside themselves. They would pass judgments on it, find judgments and severe, as if the qualities they noted lay wholly in the things themselves. They did not seem to realize that those qualities were in part way influenced by themselves.

And yet that week on board ship made me see very plainly there was really no such thing as qualities outside oneself. The qualities were mainly in ourselves. Impressions which came apparently from without, actually came, for the most part, from within.

It was such were not the truth how could these three people on board ship with me have been so differently affected by the same things?

Impression is, after all, largely an illusion. What is real lies in our minds and in our hearts. And this reality we can make beautiful or ugly according to the attitude we take toward the rest of the world.

Haven't you ever noticed how some things seen at a certain angle seem hideous, and how the same things seen at another angle seem beautiful? If we take toward the world an attitude of hostility we are sure to see the world at a wrong angle. It becomes ugly. It creates in us ugly, even painful feelings.

What we give the world, the world gives back to us. But if we take toward the world a tolerant and generous attitude, there results an amazing difference. The world becomes beautiful. People grow interesting and kind. Life takes on a new zest.

Why aren't most of us wise enough to act on this truth of everyday experience?

Why do we choose to take toward the world the attitude that creates unhappiness in ourselves instead of the attitude that creates happiness?

The Cost of Killing.

The \$100,000,000 subscribed to a single British loan is greater by some hundreds of millions than our entire war-bearing national debt, after four years of civil war. Even faster than the cost of living rises the cost of killing one's fellowmen.—New York World.

Trusts That Fail.

Some trusts have turned out well and made their promoters very rich. Several have not turned out well, and of these some have completely collapsed and ruined the men who were running them. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, of New York, who had been president of a trust company, and as such under took the formation of several ship-yards into a trust. The project did not succeed, mainly because of the preposterous prices paid for some of the yards. In almost all trusts the constituent companies come very high, and this was one of the cases where the business wouldn't stand the high prices. He made several efforts to recuperate financially, but without success, and the disappointment and failure were too much for him.—Philadelphia Record.

Evils in War's Train.

War gives the grafter his best opportunity. It is the golden age of the exploiter. Ottawa is in the throes of a war contractors' scandal, a nasty mess, illustrative of the junker's patriotism and the devastation that war makes in morals. As a companion domestic piece Montreal has another franchise scandal, a big bribery deal in which the tramway company is made to figure by the written statements of a city controller. It was considered to be the very best time for the tramway company to steal a forty-year franchise, a patriotic grab, of course.

War makes thieves. War makes illegitimate children. War makes brutes. War lowers the standards of civilization. A human race that can go out and revel in the blood of its fellow-creatures is in no fair way to maintain the ordinary usages of private and public morality at home.

In this respect Canada, without doubt, is the cleanest governed of all the belligerents. But how sad is the whole sad spectacle.—Detroit Journal.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR PRESIDENT

A History of the American People

By WOODROW WILSON

AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

Published by special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

(Copyright, 1915, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which impose a severe penalty for infringement by use either entire or in part.

THE White party, which stood for constitutional privilege, was utterly disorganized. Some Whigs had followed Chatham to the end, desiring to preserve the honor, his failing health, his perverse treatment of his friends; some had followed, rather, the Marquis of Rockingham, whose brief tenure of power in 1766 had been followed by a long period of the reign of the edict of the Stamp Act; but nothing could hold the divergent personal elements of the party together, and there was no place for a party of principle and independence in an unrepresentative Parliament packed with the "king's friends."

Minuties rose or fell according to the king's pleasure, and were Whig or Tory as he directed, without change of majority in the Commons. And the very men who had chosen him were arbitrarily set aside and annulled; those who protested with two much hardihood were thrown into prison or fined.

But each arbitrary step taken seemed only to increase the rising sense of uneasiness in the country. The London mob was raised; rioting spread through the country. The Whigs seemed to be chronic disorder, writers like "Junius" sprang up to tease the government with stinging letters which no one could successfully answer, because no one could match their wit or point; an independent press came almost suddenly into existence; and because there was no opinion expressed in the House of Commons, the nation, public opinion formed and began to clamor unconformably for radical constitutional reforms.

Mr. Wilkes was expelled from the House in 1769, just as the Whigs in America were thickening towards storm; and long before that trouble was over it had become plain to every man of enlightened principle that agitation in England and resistance in America had one and the same object, the rectification of the whole spirit and method of the English government.

Monday: A Theory for Statesmen.

Mr. Wilkes was expelled from the House in 1769, just as the Whigs in America were thickening towards storm; and long before that trouble was over it had become plain to every man of enlightened principle that agitation in England and resistance in America had one and the same object, the rectification of the whole spirit and method of the English government.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

What Lincoln Did for Omaha.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

Not many persons know how and why Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and yet many persons have asked the question, never getting a satisfactory answer. In the history of American history that the selection of Omaha was made by Abraham Lincoln some time in the year 1867. He did not make choice of that point solely because he relied upon the recommendations of those with whom he had confidence, although it is probable that the recommendation made by him to the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad was the result of a decision of a survey which had been made by him in connection with a loan for which the real estate was to stand as security that Lincoln visited that part of the country.

Every man of experience who had been in the survey of the Missouri River, when Lincoln met them upon that visit was asked by him many questions relative to the progress of the country. He was particularly anxious to know exactly that could be told him about the valley of the Platte River. As he had had some experience as a surveyor himself, he was qualified to ask questions respecting the survey which had been made. He was especially interested in a description of a survey which had been made for a proposed Pacific railroad whose eastern terminus was to be at St. Paul and whose terminus upon the Pacific was to be at Portland, Ore. This was substantially the survey which was afterward adopted by those who constructed the Northern Pacific Railroad.

I have heard that there was no man in Washington who had more accurate information respecting the country and the development of the country. Mr. Lincoln heard a great deal of the discussion which took place in several of the cities along the Missouri River, for each city was anxious to secure for itself the Union Pacific terminus. Kansas City, then just beginning its prosperity, was especially desirous of being made the terminus.

At last the time came when it was necessary to designate the place where the terminus should be established. President Lincoln was called upon to make the choice.

Every man of experience who had been in the survey of the Missouri River, when Lincoln met them upon that visit was asked by him many questions relative to the progress of the country. He was particularly anxious to know exactly that could be told him about the valley of the Platte River. As he had had some experience as a surveyor himself, he was qualified to ask questions respecting the survey which had been made. He was especially interested in a description of a survey which had been made for a proposed Pacific railroad whose eastern terminus was to be at St. Paul and whose terminus upon the Pacific was to be at Portland, Ore. This was substantially the survey which was afterward adopted by those who constructed the Northern Pacific Railroad.

I have heard that there was no man in Washington who had more accurate information respecting the country and the development of the country. Mr. Lincoln heard a great deal of the discussion which took place in several of the cities along the Missouri River, for each city was anxious to secure for itself the Union Pacific terminus. Kansas City, then just beginning its prosperity, was especially desirous of being made the terminus.

At last the time came when it was necessary to designate the place where the terminus should be established. President Lincoln was called upon to make the choice.

Every man of experience who had been in the survey of the Missouri River, when Lincoln met them upon that visit was asked by him many questions relative to the progress of the country. He was particularly anxious to know exactly that could be told him about the valley of the Platte River. As he had had some experience as a surveyor himself, he was qualified to ask questions respecting the survey which had been made. He was especially interested in a description of a survey which had been made for a proposed Pacific railroad whose eastern terminus was to be at St. Paul and whose terminus upon the Pacific was to be at Portland, Ore. This was substantially the survey which was afterward adopted by those who constructed the Northern Pacific Railroad.

I have heard that there was no man in Washington who had more accurate information respecting the country and the development of the country. Mr. Lincoln heard a great deal of the discussion which took place in several of the cities along the Missouri River, for each city was anxious to secure for itself the Union Pacific terminus. Kansas City, then just beginning its prosperity, was especially desirous of being made the terminus.

At last the time came when it was necessary to designate the place where the terminus should be established. President Lincoln was called upon to make the choice.

Every man of experience who had been in the survey of the Missouri River, when Lincoln met them upon that visit was asked by him many questions relative to the progress of the country. He was particularly anxious to know exactly that could be told him about the valley of the Platte River. As he had had some experience as a surveyor himself, he was qualified to ask questions respecting the survey which had been made. He was especially interested in a description of a survey which had been made for a proposed Pacific railroad whose eastern terminus was to be at St. Paul and whose terminus upon the Pacific was to be at Portland, Ore. This was substantially the survey which was afterward adopted by those who constructed the Northern Pacific Railroad.

I have heard that there was no man in Washington who had more accurate information respecting the country and the development of the country. Mr. Lincoln heard a great deal of the discussion which took place in several of the cities along the Missouri River, for each city was anxious to secure for itself the Union Pacific terminus. Kansas City, then just beginning its prosperity, was especially desirous of being made the terminus.

At last the time came when it was necessary to designate the place where the terminus should be established. President Lincoln was called upon to make the choice.

Every man of experience who had been in the survey of the Missouri River, when Lincoln met them upon that visit was asked by him many questions relative to the progress of the country. He was particularly anxious to know exactly that could be told him about the valley of the Platte River. As he had had some experience as a surveyor himself, he was qualified to ask questions respecting the survey which had been made. He was especially interested in a description of a survey which had been made for a proposed Pacific railroad whose eastern terminus was to be at St. Paul and whose terminus upon the Pacific was to be at Portland, Ore. This was substantially the survey which was afterward adopted by those who constructed the Northern Pacific Railroad.

I have heard that there was no man in Washington who had more accurate information respecting the country and the development of the country. Mr. Lincoln heard a great deal of the discussion which took place in several of the cities along the Missouri River, for each city was anxious to secure for itself the Union Pacific terminus. Kansas City, then just beginning its prosperity, was especially desirous of being made the terminus.

At last the time came when it was necessary to designate the place where the terminus should be established. President Lincoln was called upon to make the choice.

Every man of experience who had been in the survey of the Missouri River, when Lincoln met them upon that visit was asked by him many questions relative to the progress of the country. He was particularly anxious to know exactly that could be told him about the valley of the Platte River. As he had had some experience as a surveyor himself, he was qualified to ask questions respecting the survey which had been made. He was especially interested in a description of a survey which had been made for a proposed Pacific railroad whose eastern terminus was to be at St. Paul and whose terminus upon the Pacific was to be at Portland, Ore. This was substantially the survey which was afterward adopted by those who constructed the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Doings of Society

A pretty wedding took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Hethel when their daughter, Miss Helen Louise Hethel, was married to Mr. Maxwell O. Johnson, of Lafayette, Ind. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in her wedding gown of tulle and lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and pink roses.